ACCESS DB # 167819

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CH/CHEM. ENG.
(STIC)

Scientific and Technical Information Center 168604

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

2nd time: 168877

Requester's Full Name: PATRICIA LEITH Examiner # : 77489 Date: 10/05/05

Art Unit: 1655 Phone Number: 2-0968 Serial Number: 09/736,051

Location (Bldg/Room#): 3D21 (Mailbox #): 3C18 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK

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MPG

To ensure an efficient and quality search, please attach a copy of the cover sheet, claims, and abstract or fill out the following:

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): Ke, Hua Zhu ; Thompson, David O.

Earliest Priority Date: 2/28/1996

Search Topic:

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known.

For Sequence Searches Only ***Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.***

- Please search compounds of claim 3 (~~and~~ with compounds of claim 4 (all combinations).

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OCT -5 2005
CH/CHEM. ENG.
(STIC)

Please also search combinations from above with osteoporosis + bone loss.

- Please search the compounds of claim 3 and osteoporosis + bone loss

- Please search the compounds of claim 4 and osteoporosis + bone loss

(may search Paget, osteo?, bone?)

For 103 Rejection

****

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: _____

Searcher Phone #: _____

Searcher Location: _____

Date Searcher Picked Up: _____

Date Completed: 10-14-5

Searcher Prep & Review Time: _____

Online Time: _____

Type of Search

_____ NA Sequence (#)

_____ AA Sequence (#)

_____ Structure (#)

_____ Bibliographic

_____ Litigation

_____ Fulltext

_____ Other

Vendors and cost where applicable

_____ STN _____ Dialog

_____ Questel/Orbit _____ Lexis/Nexis

_____ Westlaw _____ WWW/Internet

____ In-house sequence systems

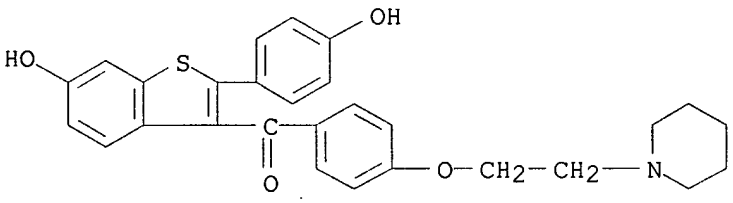
____ Commercial ____ Oligomer ____ Score/Length

____ Interference ____ SPDI ____ Encode/Transl

_____ Other (specify)

=> d 1-4

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **84449-90-1** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Methanone, [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien-3-yl][4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Keoxifene
CN LY 139481
CN Raloxifene
CN [2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxybenzo[b]thien-3-yl][4-(2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy)phenyl]methanone
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C28 H27 N O4 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PATDPASPC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO



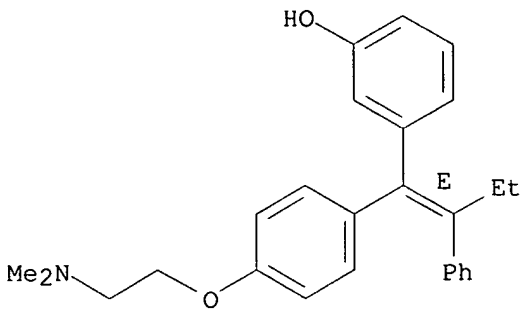
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1288 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
29 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1295 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **82413-20-5** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Phenol, 3-[(1E)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Phenol, 3-[1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]-, (E)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-Hydroxytamoxifen
CN Droloxifene
CN E-Droloxifene
CN K 060
CN K 060E
CN K 21.060E
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C26 H29 N O2

CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

Double bond geometry as shown.

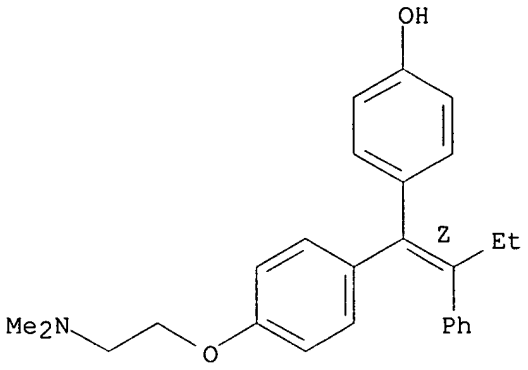


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

291 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
292 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **68047-06-3** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Phenol, 4-[(1Z)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Phenol, 4-[1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]-, (Z)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN (Z)-4-Hydroxytamoxifen
CN 4-Hydroxytamoxifen
CN 4-[(1Z)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]phenol
CN Hydroxytamoxifen
CN ICI 79280
CN trans-4-Hydroxytamoxifen
CN trans-Hydroxytamoxifen
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 65213-48-1, 72732-26-4, 76276-99-8
MF C26 H29 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IPA, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Double bond geometry as shown.

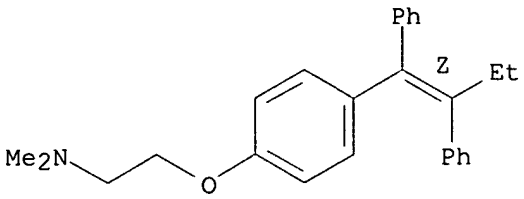


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1285 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
35 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1291 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 4 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **10540-29-1** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Ethanamine, 2-[4-[(1Z)-1,2-diphenyl-1-butenyl]phenoxy]-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Ethanamine, 2-[4-(1,2-diphenyl-1-butenyl)phenoxy]-N,N-dimethyl-, (Z)-
CN Ethylamine, 2-[p-(1,2-diphenyl-1-butenyl)phenoxy]-N,N-dimethyl-, (Z)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN ICI 47699
CN Mammaton
CN Tamoxifen
CN trans-Tamoxifen
CN Z-Tamoxifen
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C26 H29 N O
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSPATENTS, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



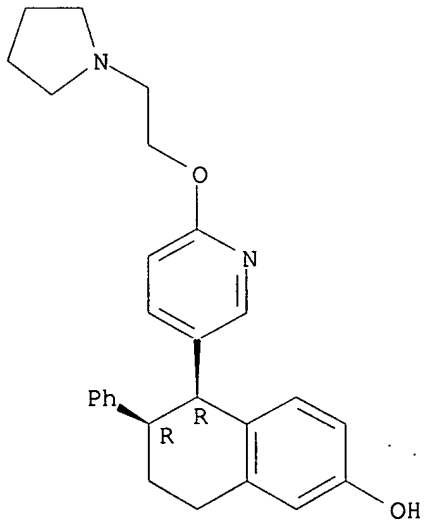
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

6467 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
154 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
6488 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

=> => d 1-7

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **193274-89-4** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 29 Aug 1997
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[6-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]-3-pyridinyl]-, (5R,6R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[6-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]-3-pyridinyl]-, cis-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C27 H30 N2 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

Relative stereochemistry.

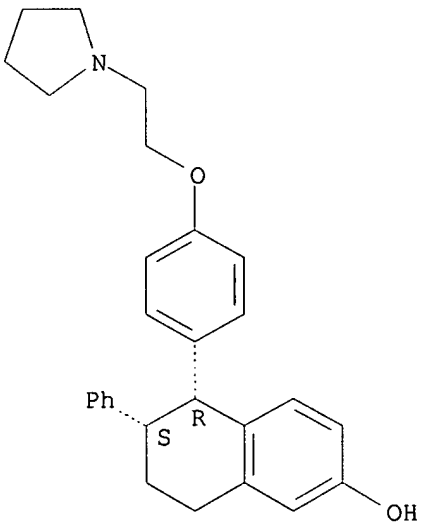


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

19 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
19 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 29 Aug 1997

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **180916-16-9** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R-cis)-
OTHER NAMES:
CN Lasofoxifene
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C28 H31 N O2
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, PROUSDDR, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

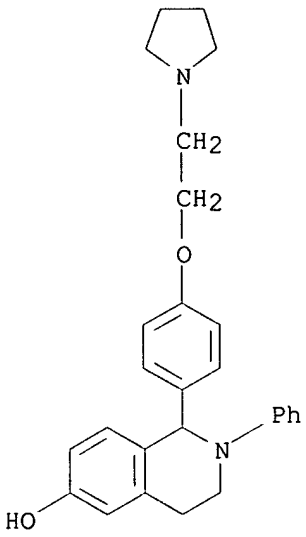


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

96 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
96 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **180916-15-8** REGISTRY

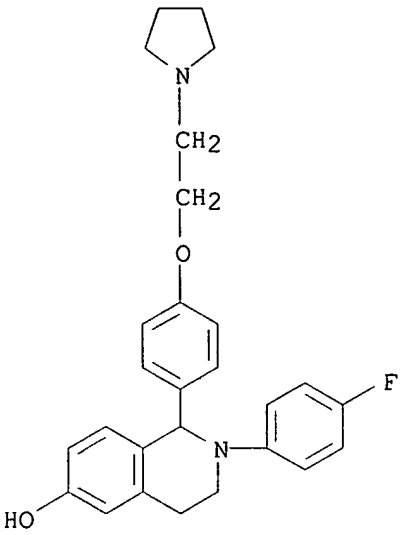
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996
CN 6-Isoquinolinol, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-phenyl-1-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C27 H30 N2 O2
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

22 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
22 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **180916-14-7** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996
CN 6-Isoquinolinol, 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C27 H29 F N2 O2
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

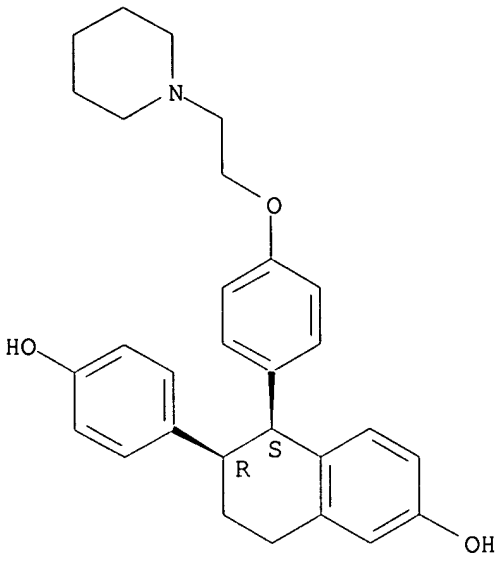


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

21 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **180915-86-0** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-[4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-[4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, cis-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C29 H33 N O3
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

Relative stereochemistry.

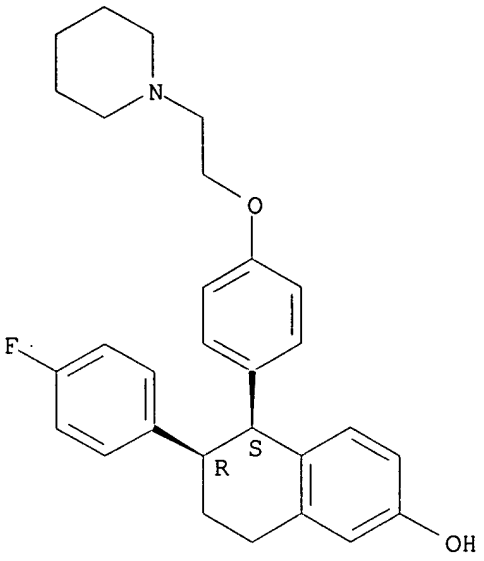


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

20 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
20 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **180915-84-8** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-[4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-[4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, cis-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C29 H32 F N O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

Relative stereochemistry.

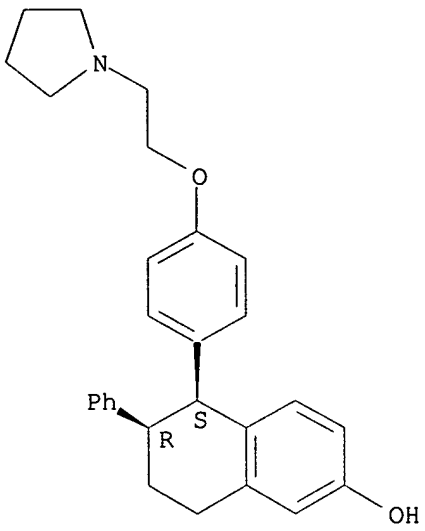


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

21 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996

L27 ANSWER 7 OF 7 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **180915-78-0** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, cis-
OTHER NAMES:
CN CP 319609
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C28 H31 N O2
CI COM
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

Relative stereochemistry.



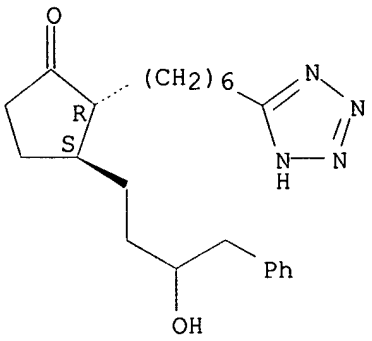
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

28 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
28 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 18 Sep 1996

=> d 1-6

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **195962-24-4** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 1997
CN Cyclopentanone, 3-(3-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)-2-[6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexyl]-, (2R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cyclopentanone, 3-(3-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)-2-[6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexyl]-, [2R-(2α,3β)]-[partial]-
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C22 H32 N4 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

Absolute stereochemistry.

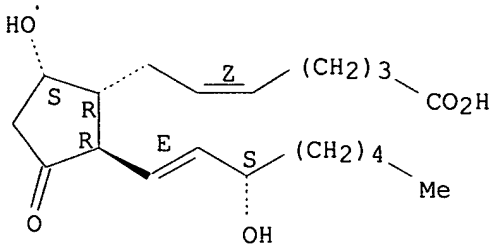


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 1997

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 41598-07-6 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9,15-dihydroxy-11-oxo-, (5Z,9α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 11-Dehydroprostaglandin F2α
CN **PGD2**
CN Prostaglandin D2
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C20 H32 O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

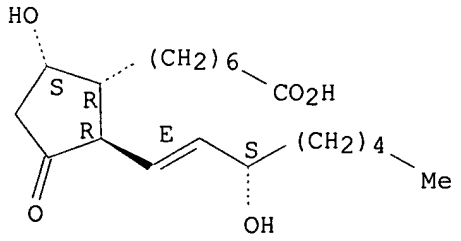


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3196 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
40 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3199 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 17968-82-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Prost-13-en-1-oic acid, 9,15-dihydroxy-11-oxo-, (9α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cyclopentaneheptanoic acid, 5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)-3-oxo- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Hydroxy-5-(3S-hydroxy-1-octenyl)-3-oxocyclopentaneheptanoic acid
CN 9α,15-Dihydroxy-11-ketoprost-13-enoic acid
CN **PGD1**
CN Prostaglandin D1
CN Prostaglandin F1α, 11-dehydro-
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 5598-36-7
MF C20 H34 O5
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

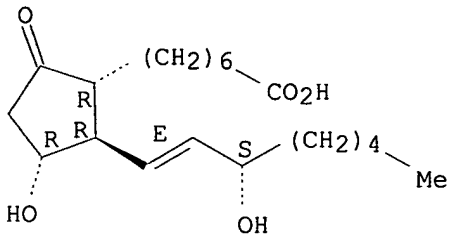


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

72 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
72 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 745-65-3 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Prost-13-en-1-oic acid, 11,15-dihydroxy-9-oxo-, (11α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cyclopentaneheptanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)-5-oxo-, (-)- (8CI)
CN Cyclopentaneheptanoic acid, 3α-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)-5-oxo- (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Prostaglandin E1
CN 11α,15(S)-Dihydroxy-9-oxo-13-trans-prostenoic acid
CN 11α,15α-Dihydroxy-9-oxo-13-trans-prostenoic acid
CN Alprostadil
CN Alprox TD
CN Caveject
CN Caverject
CN l-PGE1
CN l-Prostaglandin E1
CN Liple
CN Lipoprost
CN Liprostin
CN Minprog
CN NSC 165559
CN ONO 1608
CN Palux
CN **PGE1**
CN Prostaglandin E1
CN Prostandin
CN Prostandin 500
CN Prostin VR Pediatric
CN Prostivas
CN SEPA-alprostadil
CN SEPA-PGE1
CN SEPA-prostaglandin E1
CN Topiglan
CN U 10136
CN Vasaprostan
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 50-83-9, 22299-37-2, 50865-30-0
MF C20 H34 O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



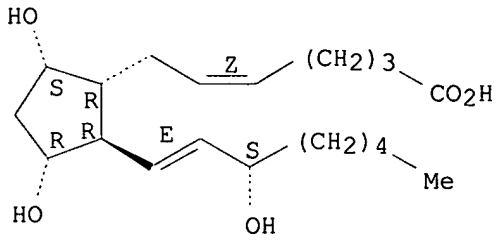
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

8853 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
157 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8855 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 551-11-1 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9,11,15-trihydroxy-, (5Z,9α,11α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[3,5-dihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)cyclopentyl]- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Prostaglandin F2α
CN 7-[3,5-Dihydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)cyclopentyl]-5-heptenoic acid
CN 9α,11α,15(S)-Trihydroxy-5-cis-13-trans-prostadienoic acid
CN 9α,11α-PGF2
CN 9α,11α-PGF2α
CN Amoglandin
CN Cyclosin
CN Cyclosin (pharmaceutical)
CN Dinifertin
CN Dinoprost
CN Enzaprost
CN Enzaprost F
CN Glandin N
CN Panacelan
CN **PGF2α**
CN Prostaglandin F2
CN Prostaglandin F2α
CN Prostarmon F
CN Prostin F 2 alpha
CN Protamodin
CN U 14583
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 13535-33-6, 99437-94-2
MF C20 H34 O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB,

IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



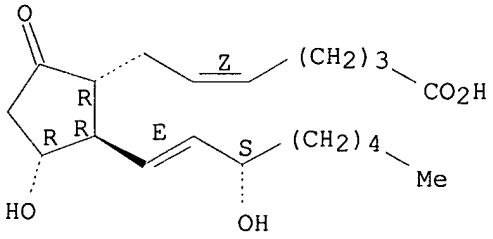
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

13769 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
162 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
13773 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 363-24-6 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 11,15-dihydroxy-9-oxo-, (5Z,11α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[3-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)-5-oxocyclopentyl]- (8CI)
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[3α-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-1-octenyl)-5-oxocyclopentyl]- (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (-)-Prostaglandin E2
CN (15S)-Prostaglandin E2
CN 11α,15α-Dihydroxy-9-ketoprosta-5,13-dienoic acid
CN 11α,15α-Dihydroxy-9-oxo-5-cis,13-trans-prostadienoic acid
CN Cervidil
CN Cerviprime
CN Cerviprost
CN Dinoprostone
CN Enzaprost E
CN Glandin
CN l-PGE2
CN l-Prostaglandin E2
CN Minprositin E2
CN Minprostin E2
CN NSC 165560
CN NSC 196514
CN **PGE2**
CN Prepidil
CN Primiprost
CN Propess
CN Prostaglandin E2

CN Prostarmon E
CN Prostenon
CN Prostenone
CN Prostin
CN Prostin (prostaglandin)
CN Prostin E2
CN U 12062
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C20 H32 O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

25922 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
126 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
25954 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

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L26           4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (82413-20-5 OR 84449-90-1 OR
                10540-29-1 OR 68047-06-3)/RN
L27           7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (180915-84-8 OR 180915-78-0 OR
                180916-16-9 OR 193274-89-4 OR 180916-14-7 OR 180915-86-0 OR
                180916-15-8)/RN
L28          11 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L26 OR L27
L29           4 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (PGD1 OR PGD2 OR PGE2 OR PGE1 OR
                PGF2 OR PGF2A)/CN
L30           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PGF2A/CN
L31           5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L29 OR L30
L32           6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L31 OR 195962-24-4/RN
L33       10983 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 OR ?DROLOXIFENE? OR ?RALOXIFENE?
                OR ?TAMOXIFEN?
L34          73 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L33 AND (L32 OR PGD1 OR PGD2 OR PGE2
                OR PGE1 OR PGF2 OR PGF2A OR PGF2A)
L35           6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L34 AND (?BONE?(W)(?LOSS? OR ?LOSE?
                OR ?RESORP) OR ?OSTEOPOROS? OR ?PAGET?)
L37          21 SEA L35
L38          16 DUP REMOV L37 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l38 1-16

L38  ANSWER 1 OF 16  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2005196000  EMBASE
TITLE:               Re: Continuing outcomes relevant to evista: Breast cancer
                     incidence in postmenopausal osteoporotic women in a
                     randomized trial of raloxifene (multiple letters)
                     [2].
AUTHOR:              Yalcin B.; Buyukcelik A.; Yalcin S.; Utkan G.; Doruk H.;
                     Dogan M.; Altan M.; Martino S.; Cauley J.A.; Barrett-Connor
                     E.; Powles T.J.; Mershon J.; Disch D.; Secrest R.J.;
                     Cummings S.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Dr. B. Yalcin, Department of Medical Oncology, Ankara
                     University School of Medicine, TR-06100 Sihhiye, Ankara,
                     Turkey. bulyalcin@yahoo.com
SOURCE:              Journal of the National Cancer Institute, (6 Apr 2005) Vol.
                     97, No. 7, pp. 542-543.
                     ISSN: 0027-8874  CODEN: JNCIAM
COUNTRY:             United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT:        010     Obstetrics and Gynecology
                     016     Cancer
                     030     Pharmacology
                     033     Orthopedic Surgery
                     037     Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE:            English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 20050519
                     Last Updated on STN: 20050519
       DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L38  ANSWER 2 OF 16     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004642870     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 15619569
TITLE:               Stimulative effects of Drynariae Rhizoma extracts on the
                     proliferation and differentiation of osteoblastic MC3T3-E1
                     cells.
AUTHOR:              Jeong Ji-Cheon; Lee Jae-Wook; Yoon Cheol-Ho; Lee
                     Young-Choon; Chung Kang-Hyun; Kim Min-Gon; Kim Cheorl-Ho
```

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, College of Oriental Medicine, Dongguk University and National Research Laboratory for Glycobiology, Kyungju 780-714, Korea.
SOURCE: Journal of ethnopharmacology, (2005 Jan 15) 96 (3) 489-95. Electronic Publication: 2004-11-14. Journal code: 7903310. ISSN: 0378-8741.
PUB. COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200505
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041228
Last Updated on STN: 20050525
Entered Medline: 20050524

AB Pharmacological factors are needed to prevent **bone loss** that occurs with increasing age. The chemical compounds that act on bone metabolism in herbal medicines, however, are poorly understood. Effects of traditional Korean medicine, Drynariae Rhizoma [Drynaria fortunei (kunze) J. Sm] extract (DR), on the osteoblastic proliferation and differentiation were investigated. The effect of DR, a natural phyto herb, on the proliferation and osteoblastic differentiation in non-transformed osteoblastic cells (MC3T3-E1) was studied. DR dose-dependently increased DNA synthesis (significant at 50-150 microg/ml). DR increased alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and prolyl hydroxylase activity of MC3T3-E1 cells (50-150 microg/ml). Antiestrogen **tamoxifen** eleminated the stimulation of proliferation and ALP activity of MC3T3-E1, which were induced by DR. DR at concentrations ranged from 30-100 microg/ml inhibited prostaglandin E2 production in MC3T3-E1. These results indicate that DR directly stimulates cell proliferation and differentiation of osteoblasts. These results also suggest and DR is effective for bone anti-resorptive action in bone cells.

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005341133 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15922308
TITLE: The licorice root derived isoflavan glabridin increases the function of osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells.
AUTHOR: Choi Eun-Mi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food and Nutrition, Kyung Hee University, 1, Hoegi-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 130-701, Republic of Korea.. cheunmi@hanmail.net
SOURCE: Biochemical pharmacology, (2005 Aug 1) 70 (3) 363-8. Journal code: 0101032. ISSN: 0006-2952.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050706
Last Updated on STN: 20050819
Entered Medline: 20050818

AB Glabridin, an isoflavan purified from licorice root, exhibits diverse biological activities, including estrogen-like activity. To investigate the bioactivities of glabridin, which act on bone metabolism, the effects of glabridin on the function of mouse osteoblastic cell line (MC3T3-E1) and the production of local factors in osteoblasts were studied. Glabridin (1-10microM) significantly increased the growth of MC3T3-E1 cells and caused a significant elevation of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity, collagen content and osteocalcin secretion in the cells

(P<0.05). The effect of glabridin (10microM) in increasing ALP activity and collagen content was completely prevented by the presence of 10(-6)M cycloheximide and 10(-6)M **tamoxifen**, suggesting that glabridin's effect results from a newly synthesized protein component and might be partly involved in estrogen action. Then, the effects of glabridin on the TNF-alpha-induced apoptosis and production of prostaglandin E2 (**PGE2**) and nitric oxide (NO) in osteoblasts were examined. Treatment with glabridin (1-10microM) prevented apoptosis induced by TNF-alpha (10(-10)M) in osteoblastic cells. Moreover, glabridin (50microM) decreased the 10(-10)M TNF-alpha-induced production of **PGE2** and NO in osteoblasts. Our data indicate that the enhancement of osteoblast function by glabridin may result in the prevention for **osteoporosis** and inflammatory bone diseases.

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005222945 EMBASE
TITLE: Aromatase inhibitors in the treatment of breast cancer.
AUTHOR: Brueggemeier R.W.; Hackett J.C.; Diaz-Cruz E.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.W. Brueggemeier, College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University, 500 West 12th Avenue, Columbus, OH 43210-1291, United States. Brueggemeier.1@osu.edu
SOURCE: Endocrine Reviews, (2005) Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 331-345.
Refs: 166
ISSN: 0163-769X CODEN: ERVIDP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20050616
Last Updated on STN: 20050616

AB Estradiol, the most potent endogenous estrogen, is biosynthesized from androgens by the cytochrome P450 enzyme complex called aromatase. Aromatase is present in breast tissue, and intratumoral aromatase is the source of local estrogen production in breast cancer tissues. Inhibition of aromatase is an important approach for reducing growth-stimulatory effects of estrogens in estrogen-dependent breast cancer. Steroidal inhibitors that have been developed to date build upon the basic androstenedione nucleus and incorporate chemical substituents at varying positions on the steroid. Nonsteroidal aromatase inhibitors can be divided into three classes: aminoglutethimide-like molecules, imidazole/triazole derivatives, and flavonoid analogs. Mechanism-based aromatase inhibitors are steroidal inhibitors that mimic the substrate, are converted by the enzyme to a reactive intermediate, and result in the inactivation of aromatase. Both steroidal and non-steroidal aromatase inhibitors have shown clinical efficacy in the treatment of breast cancer. The potent and selective third-generation aromatase inhibitors, anastrozole, letrozole, and exemestane, were introduced into the market as endocrine therapy in postmenopausal patients failing antiestrogen therapy alone or multiple hormonal therapies. These agents are currently approved as first-line therapy for the treatment of postmenopausal women with metastatic estrogen-dependent breast cancer. Several clinical studies of aromatase inhibitors are currently focusing on the use of these agents in the adjuvant setting for the treatment of early breast cancer. Use of an aromatase inhibitor as initial therapy or after treatment with

tamoxifen is now recommended as adjuvant hormonal therapy for a postmenopausal woman with hormone-dependent breast cancer. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2005 by The Endocrine Society.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004461452 EMBASE
TITLE: Patent news.
AUTHOR: Steele P.; Sparrowhawk M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Steele, Thomson Scientific, Middlesex House, 34-42 Cleveland St., London W1T 4JE, United Kingdom. peter.steele@current-patents.com
SOURCE: IDrugs, (2004) Vol. 7, No. 10, pp. 940-942. ISSN: 1369-7056 CODEN: IDRUFN
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 006 Internal Medicine
016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041112
Last Updated on STN: 20041112
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004438027 EMBASE
TITLE: Complications of androgen deprivation therapy in men with prostate cancer.
AUTHOR: Chen A.C.; Petrylak D.P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.C. Chen, Department of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 177 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, NY 10032, United States. acc23@columbia.edu
SOURCE: Current Oncology Reports, (2004) Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 209-215.
Refs: 59
ISSN: 1523-3790 CODEN: CORUAT
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
028 Urology and Nephrology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041028
Last Updated on STN: 20041028

AB Androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) is indicated for the treatment of metastatic prostate cancer and locally advanced disease. In addition to sexual side effects, long-term ADT results in several other changes, including hot flashes; gynecomastia; changes in body composition, metabolism, and the cardiovascular system; **osteoporosis**; anemia; psychiatric and cognitive problems; and fatigue and diminished quality of life. This review discusses these complications of ADT and treatments aimed at reducing them. It is important for clinicians to anticipate these effects and to initiate measures to prevent or minimize them in order to maintain quality of life in prostate cancer survivors. Copyright

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003176120 EMBASE
TITLE: RANK ligand and the regulation of skeletal remodeling.
AUTHOR: Bell N.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: N.H. Bell, Department of Medicine, Medical University of South Carolina, 114 Doughty Street, Charleston, SC 29425, United States. belln@musc.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Investigation, (2003) Vol. 111, No. 8, pp. 1120-1122.
Refs: 24
ISSN: 0021-9738 CODEN: JCINAO
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030519
Last Updated on STN: 20030519
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L38 ANSWER 8 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004038998 EMBASE
TITLE: Overview of estrogen action in osteoblasts: Role of the ligand, the receptor, and the co-regulators.
AUTHOR: Monroe D.G.; Secreto F.J.; Spelsberg T.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. T.C. Spelsberg, Dept. of Biochemistry/Molec. Biology, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street SW, Rochester, MN 55905, United States. spelsberg.thomas@mayo.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Musculoskeletal Neuronal Interactions, (2003) Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 357-362.
Refs: 40
ISSN: 1108-7161 CODEN: JMNIB3
COUNTRY: Greece
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040220
Last Updated on STN: 20040220
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L38 ANSWER 9 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:252884 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300252884
TITLE: Lasofoxifene (CP-336, 156), a novel selective estrogen receptor modulator, in preclinical studies.
AUTHOR(S): Ke, H. Z. [Reprint Author]; Brown, T. A.; Thompson, D. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osteoporosis Research, Groton Laboratories, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Mail Stop 8118W-216, Groton, CT, 06340, USA

huazhu_ke@groton.pfizer.com
SOURCE: Journal of the American Aging Association, (April 2002) Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 87-100. print.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 28 May 2003

AB Estrogen replacement therapy is reported to reduce the incidence of vertebral fractures in postmenopausal women, however, its compliance is limited because of side effects and safety concerns. Estrogen's side effects on breast and uterine tissues leading to the potential increased risk of uterine and breast cancer limit widespread estrogen usage. Thus, there is a significant medical need for a therapy that protects against postmenopausal **bone loss** but is free of estrogen's negative effects on reproductive tissues. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs) have been investigated as an alternative to hormone replacement therapy. One such compound, **raloxifene**, has been approved for the prevention and treatment of **osteoporosis**. Lasofoxifene (LAS), a new, nonsteroidal, and potent SERM, is an estrogen antagonist or agonist depending on the target tissue. LAS selectively binds with high affinity to human estrogen receptors. In ovariectomized (OVX) rat studies, LAS prevented the decrease in femoral bone mineral density, tibial and lumbar vertebral trabecular bone mass at an ED100 of about 60 mug/kg/day. LAS inhibited the activation of trabecular and endocortical bone resorption and bone turnover in tibial metaphyses and diaphyses, and lumbar vertebral body in OVX rats. In addition, LAS decreased total serum cholesterol, inhibited body weight gain and increased soleus muscle weight in OVX rats. Similarly, LAS prevented **bone loss** induced by orchidectomy or aging in male rats by decreasing bone resorption and bone turnover while it had no effect in the prostate. Further, LAS decreased total serum cholesterol in intact aged male rats or in orchidectomized male rats. Synergestic skeletal effects were found with LAS in combination with bone anabolic agents such as prostaglandin E2 (**PGE2**), parathyroid hormone (PTH) or a growth hormone secretagoue (GHS) in OVX rats. In combination with estrogen, LAS inhibited the uterine stimulating effects of estrogen but did not block the bone protective effects of estrogen. In immature and aged female rats, LAS did not affect the uterine weight and uterine histology. In OVX adult female rats, LAS slightly but significantly increased uterine weight. These results demonstrated that LAS produced effects on the skeleton indistinguishable from estrogen in female and male rats. However, unlike estrogen, LAS had little effect on uterine weight and cellular proliferation of uterus in female rats. In preclinical anti-tumor studies, LAS inhibited human breast cancer growth in mice bearing MCF7 tumors, prevented NMU-induced mammary carcinomas and possessed chemotherapeutic effects in NMU-induced carcinomas in rats. Therefore, we conclude that LAS possesses the antiestrogenic effects in breast tissue and estrogenic effects in bone and serum cholesterol, but lacks estrogen's side effects on uterine tissue. These data support the therapeutic potential of LAS for the prevention and treatment of postmenopausal **bone loss** and mammary carcinomas in humans.

L38 ANSWER 10 OF 16 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999157824 EMBASE
TITLE: [Advances in **osteoporosis** (V)].
AVANCES EN **OSTEOPOROSIS** (V).
AUTHOR: Seeman E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: E. Seeman, Endocrine Unit, Austin and Reparations Med. Centre, Studley Road, Heidllung, Vic. 3084, Australia
SOURCE: Revista Espanola de Enfermedades Metabolicas Oseas, (1999) Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 80-84.
Refs: 38
ISSN: 1132-8460 CODEN: REEOFC
COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: Spanish
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990520
Last Updated on STN: 19990520
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L38 ANSWER 11 OF 16 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999113821 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9916783
TITLE: **Droloxifene** does not blunt bone anabolic effects of prostaglandin E2, but maintains prostaglandin E2-restored bone in aged, ovariectomized rats.
AUTHOR: Ke H Z; Crawford D T; Qi H; Pirie C M; Simmons H A; Chidsey-Frink K L; Chen H K; Jee W S; Thompson D D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases, Central Research Division, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT 06340, USA.. huazhu_ke@groton.pfizer.com
SOURCE: Bone, (1999 Jan) 24 (1) 41-7.
Journal code: 8504048. ISSN: 8756-3282.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
ENTRY MONTH: 199903
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990402
Last Updated on STN: 20020124
Entered Medline: 19990322

AB **Droloxifene** (DRO) is a selective estrogen receptor modulator that prevents **bone loss** by inhibition of bone turnover associated with estrogen deficiency in both growing and aged female rats. The purposes of this study were to test: (a) whether DRO can maintain prostaglandin E2 (**PGE2**)-restored bone after discontinuation of **PGE2** in aged, ovariectomized (ovx) rats; (b) if an inhibition of bone turnover by DRO reduces bone anabolic effects of **PGE2**; and (c) whether bone mass restored by **PGE2** plus DRO can be maintained after discontinuation of both agents. Female rats at 12 months of age were sham-operated (sham) or ovx. Three months postsurgery, ovx rats were treated with either **PGE2** (3 mg/kg per day, subcutaneously [s.c.]) alone, or **PGE2** plus DRO (10 mg/kg per day, per os [p.o.]) for 2 months. Thereafter, the **PGE2** or **PGE2** plus DRO treatment was withdrawn and the rats were then treated with either vehicle or DRO for another 1.5 months. Using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA), total lumbar vertebral bone mineral density (LV-BMD) was determined in vivo at months 0, 3, 5, and 6.5. At the end of the study, the rats were autopsied, and BMD of total femur, femoral shaft, distal femoral metaphysis, and proximal femur was determined ex vivo by DXA. Standard static and dynamic bone histomorphometric parameters were determined on the fourth lumbar vertebral body (L-4). At 3, 5, or 6.5 months postsurgery, LV-BMD decreased significantly (-15%, -19%, and -19%, respectively) in the vehicle-treated ovx rats compared with sham. Beginning at 3 months

post-ovx, **PGE2** alone or in combination with DRO for 2 months completely restored LV-BMD back to the sham level. There was no difference in LV-BMD in **PGE2** alone or **PGE2** plus DRO. Upon cessation of **PGE2** treatment, a significant decrease in LV-BMD was observed in the **PGE2**-alone group (-12%). On the other hand, when DRO treatment was given after discontinuation of **PGE2**, the **PGE2**-restored LV-BMD was completely maintained. In the **PGE2** plus DRO group, no loss in LV-BMD was observed after cessation of either **PGE2** alone or both **PGE2** and DRO. However, treatment with DRO following 2 months of **PGE2** plus DRO further increased LV-BMD (+10%). At the end of the study, ex vivo femoral BMD data confirmed the observation in lumbar vertebrae. Histomorphometric results of L-4 indicated that loss in bone mass after cessation of **PGE2** in **PGE2** alone group was associated with increased bone turnover. Treatment with DRO in the maintenance phase inhibited bone turnover and prevented **bone loss** induced by withdrawal of **PGE2**. Trabecular bone mass was maintained in the **PGE2** plus DRO followed by vehicle group and further increased in the **PGE2** plus DRO followed by DRO groups. We found that: (a) DRO is efficacious in maintaining **PGE2** -restored bone after discontinuation of **PGE2**; (b) DRO did not blunt the anabolic effects of **PGE2**; (c) **bone loss** occurred after cessation of treatment in the **PGE2** -alone group, whereas it was maintained after cessation of treatment in **PGE2** plus DRO group; and (d) an additional anabolic effect was found in ovx rats treated with **PGE2** plus DRO followed by DRO.

L38 ANSWER 12 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999030179 EMBASE
TITLE: Resveratrol stimulates the proliferation and differentiation of osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells.
AUTHOR: Mizutani K.; Ikeda K.; Kawai Y.; Yamori Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: K. Mizutani, Dept Environmental Preservation Dev, Grad Sch Human Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, Yosida Nihonmatu-cho, Sakyo-hu, Kyoto 6068501, Japan
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (30 Dec 1998) Vol. 253, No. 3, pp. 859-863.
Refs: 37
ISSN: 0006-291X CODEN: BBRCA
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990128
Last Updated on STN: 19990128

AB Nutritional and pharmacological factors are needed to prevent **bone loss** that occurs with increasing age. The chemical compounds that act on bone metabolism as nutrients in food, however, are poorly understood. The effect of resveratrol, a natural phytoestrogen, on the proliferation and differentiation of osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells was studied. Resveratrol dose-dependently increased DNA synthesis (10-9 - 10-7 M) of MC3T3-E1 cells. In addition, resveratrol increased alkaline phosphatase (ALP) activity and prolyl hydroxylase activity of MC3T3-E1 cells (10-6 - 10-5 M). Moreover, the antiestrogen **tamoxifen** eliminated the stimulation of MC3T3-E1 cells on the proliferation and ALP activity by resveratrol. On the other hand, resveratrol inhibited prostaglandin E2 production in MC3T3-E1 cells (10-8 - 10-6 M). Our

present study is the first to demonstrate that resveratrol directly stimulates cell proliferation and differentiation of osteoblasts.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 95182904 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995182904
TITLE: **Tamoxifen**: Oestrogen or anti-oestrogen in bone?.
AUTHOR: Wright C.D.P.; Compston J.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Addenbrooke's Hospital,Cambridge CB2 2QQ, United Kingdom
SOURCE: QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, (1995) Vol. 88, No. 5, pp. 307-310.
ISSN: 0033-5622 CODEN: QMJPFH
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
006 Internal Medicine
016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 950707
Last Updated on STN: 950707
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L38 ANSWER 14 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95275413 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995275413
TITLE: Present and future of **osteoporosis** therapy.
AUTHOR: Seeman E.; Tsalamandris C.; Bass S.; Pearce G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Endocrine Department, Austin Hospital,Heidelberg, Melbourne 3084, Australia
SOURCE: Bone, (1995) Vol. 17, No. 2 SUPPL., pp. 23S-29S.
ISSN: 8756-3282 CODEN: BONEDL
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 033 Orthopedic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 951003
Last Updated on STN: 951003

AB In the 50-year 'modern' history of **osteoporosis**, there have been about 17 antifracture studies with sufficient attention to design to allow inference regarding efficacy. Antivertebral fracture efficacy has been reported with etidronate, estrogen patch, calcitonin, and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D. Two studies using fluoride were positive, and two were negative. Hip fractures have been neglected. One study showed efficacy of hip protectors, one showed efficacy of vitamin D and calcium in nursing home dwellers. The source of most hip fractures is the community. One community based antihip fracture efficacy study using annual injections of vitamin D was positive. There have been no antivertebral or antihip fracture studies in men, or in corticosteroid-related **osteoporosis** in men or women. Lack of independently repeated demonstration of efficacy, small fracture numbers, and data pooling in some of these (the best) studies leave great uncertainty. Estrogen and bisphosphonates appear to be the best options at this time. New data suggest that calcium supplementation is likely to

reduce the rate of **bone loss** and perhaps reduce fracture rates. The challenge is to maintain and restore the constituents of bone mineral density (BMD), that is: to promote periosteal and endosteal bone formation; reduce endosteal bone resorption and cortical porosity; and increase trabecular thickness, number, and connectivity. There are many opportunities, for instance, intermittent parathyroid hormone (PTH) increases bone strength and, with estrogen, may increase connectivity. The anabolic effects of PTH may be partly mediated by IGF-1. IGF-1 increases periosteal, endosteal, and trabecular bone formation, cortical and trabecular width, and trabecular and endocortical connectivity. With bisphosphonate, IGF-1 may increase bone area and strength as the bisphosphonate decreases medullary area while IGF-1 increases subperiosteal area. Anabolic effects of fluoride warrant further study provided that the study design addresses the issue of bone strength, the narrow toxic-therapeutic window, and cortical **bone loss**. Aluminum, a constituent of zeolite, has anabolic effects which may be partly mediated by TGF-β. Prostaglandin E2 increases periosteal and endosteal bone formation but may increase cortical porosity. More data are needed regarding these growth factors, silicon compounds, strontium salts, and flavenoids. The effects of medroxyprogesterone and 19 norprogestins on BMD have not been compared. **Raloxifene**, a new estrogen agonist free of endometrial hyperplastic effects, is being studied. Most treated individuals with **osteoporosis** (i.e., low BMD with or without a fracture) will not suffer a fracture so treatment must be safe. Success - absence of fracture - will be measured by the epidemiologist because it is difficult to distinguish efficacy from chance in an individual as the peak incidence of fractures in the community is usually only about 1-4/100 per year.

L38 ANSWER 15 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93314365 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993314365
TITLE: Menopause.
AUTHOR: Dawood M.Y.; Tidey G.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology, Department of Reproductive Sciences, University of Texas Medical School,Houston, TX, United States
SOURCE: Current Problems in Obstetrics, Gynecology and Fertility, (1993) Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 172-207.
ISSN: 8756-0410 CODEN: CPOIEN
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 931121
Last Updated on STN: 931121

AB Menopause is best viewed as an endocrinopathy characterized by ovarian hypofunction, which results in a deficiency of estrogen and progesterone. Other syndromes of endocrine hypofunction, such as hypothyroidism or hypoadrenalism, result in acute clinical syndromes necessitating urgent physiologic replacement of the deficient hormone; however, the focus of hormone replacement therapy after the menopause is primarily health maintenance and prevention of chronic disease. Accordingly, protection against cardiovascular disease is now the primary indication for estrogen replacement, because this leading cause of mortality in women can be

reduced by half in estrogen users. Although smaller in magnitude, a substantial reduction in **osteoporosis**-related morbidity and mortality is also enjoyed by menopausal women who receive estrogen. Given these considerable benefits, an increasingly important mission of the primary care physician over the next decade is to ensure that appropriate hormone replacement therapy is given to most women who suffer from this endocrinopathy. Like many other interventions for health maintenance and disease prevention, hormone replacement has received a lukewarm response from many patients and some physicians. This is in part because of the unwanted and sometimes unexpected side effect of persistent bleeding as well as a fear of increased risk of cancer, which has received excessive media coverage but is largely unjustified. We therefore review both basic and clinical studies that support the overwhelming benefits of estrogen replacement in menopausal women. More important, however, we discuss new hormone replacement regimens that minimize the incidence of unwanted vaginal bleeding, and we review the controversial literature on breast cancer risk in estrogen users. Finally, alternatives to standard hormone replacement regimens for women with contraindications to estrogen therapy are discussed.

L38 ANSWER 16 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:164818 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198681075234; BA81:75234
TITLE: EFFECTS OF THE ANTIESTROGENS **TAMOXIFEN** AND CLOMIPHENE ON BONE RESORPTION IN-VITRO.
AUTHOR(S): STEWARD P J [Reprint author]; STERN P H
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP PHARMACOL, NORTHWEST UNIV, 303 EAST CHICAGO AVE, CHICAGO, ILL 60611, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology, (1986) Vol. 118, No. 1, pp. 125-131. CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Apr 1986
Last Updated on STN: 26 Apr 1986

AB The in vitro effect of the nonsteroidal antiestrogens **tamoxifen** (TAM) and clomiphene (CLO) on bone resorption was investigated. TAM (100 μM) and CLO (100 μM) completely blocked PTH (2 nM)-induced resorption; 10 μM TAM was ineffective in blocking resorption, while 40-50 μM partially inhibited the response. TAM (100 μM) also completely blocked prostaglandin E2 (30 nM)- and 1,25-dihydroxy vitamin D3 (0.5 nM)-induced bone resorption. A 16-h pretreatment with TAM blocked subsequent stimulation of resorption by PTH, whereas 3.5- or 7-h pretreatment with antiestrogen was ineffective in blocking the response. Both protein and DNA syntheses were inhibited by continuous treatment (48 h) with the antiestrogens. When antiestrogen-pretreated (16 h) bones were transferred to fresh medium not containing antiestrogen, protein and DNA syntheses recovered to approximately half the control (nonantiestrogen-treated) values within 48 h. Bone resorption, however, was still completely inhibited even though macromolecular synthesis had substantially recovered. Thus, mechanisms other than macromolecular synthesis inhibition could be involved in the inhibition of bone resorption by the nonsteroidal antiestrogens TAM and CLO.

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                10540-29-1 OR 68047-06-3)/RN
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                180916-15-8)/RN
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L33       10983 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 OR ?DROLOXIFENE? OR ?RALOXIFENE?
                OR ?TAMOXIFEN?
L34          73 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L33 AND (L32 OR PGD1 OR PGD2 OR PGE2
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L35           6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L34 AND (?BONE?(W)(?LOSS? OR ?LOSE?
                OR ?RESORP) OR ?OSTEOPOROS? OR ?PAGET?)
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=> d ibib abs 139 1

L39  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2001:121585  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Intracellular vitamin D binding protein
INVENTOR(S):             Adams, John S., Los Angeles, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA, United
                         States (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 6268478          B1   20010731
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1997-797358           19970211  (8)

                              NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 1996-11491P     19960212 (60)          <--
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER:        Kunz, Gary L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:      O'Hara, Eileen B.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    Campbell & Flores LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      11 Drawing Figure(s); 11 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              1597
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The invention relates to the discovery and purification of novel
        intracellular vitamin D binding proteins (IDBPs) and the isolation of
        polynucleotide sequences encoding the proteins. IDBPs are of interest
        because they mediate the vitamin D resistance, i.e., insensitivity,
        observed in new world primates. IDBPs are distinct from the vitamin D
        receptor and other intracellular receptors, e.g. estrogen receptor. One
        aspect of the invention is to provide purified IDBPs as pharmaceutical
        compositions to affect steroid hormone activity. Another aspect of the
        invention provides polynucleotides encoding the IDBPs of the invention
        for use in altering the expression of IDBPs. Yet another aspect of the
        invention is to provide assays for the detection or screening of
        therapeutic compounds that interfere with the interaction between IDBP
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and vitamin D (or other ligands that bind to IDBP), and the use of such compounds as pharmaceutical compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d ibib abs ind hitstr l15 1-5

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:811078 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:45000
TITLE: Therapeutic combinations of (selective) estrogen receptor modulators (SERM) and growth hormone secretagogues (GHS) for treating musculoskeletal frailty
INVENTOR(S): **Ke, Hua Zhu**; Li, Mei; Pan, Lydia Codetta; **Thompson, David Duane**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Products Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9965488	A1	19991223	WO 1999-IB796	19990503
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2335112	AA	19991223	CA 1999-2335112	19990503
AU 9933420	A1	20000105	AU 1999-33420	19990503
BR 9911357	A	20010313	BR 1999-11357	19990503
EP 1085867	A1	20010328	EP 1999-914723	19990503
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002518328	T2	20020625	JP 2000-554368	19990503
ZA 9903973	A	20001215	ZA 1999-3973	19990615
NO 2000006381	A	20001214	NO 2000-6381	20001214
HR 2000000857	A1	20011031	HR 2000-857	20001214
BG 105128	A	20011130	BG 2001-105128	20010108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-89424P P	19980616
			WO 1999-IB796 W	19990503

AB This invention is directed to pharmaceutical combination compns. and methods comprising (-)-cis-6-phenyl-5-(4-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-ethoxy)phenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-ol or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and 2-amino-N-(1(R)-(2,4-**difluorobenzyloxymethyl**)-2-oxo-2-(3-oxo-3a(R)pyridin-2-ylmethyl)-2-(2,2,2-**trifluoroethyl**)-2,3,3a,4,6,7-hexahydropyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl)ethyl-2-methylpropionamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, methods of using such compns. and kits containing such compns. The compns. are useful for treating musculoskeletal frailty, including **osteoporosis**, **osteoporotic** fracture, low bone mass, frailty and low muscle mass.

IC ICM A61K031-44
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
ST **osteoporosis** estrogen receptor growth hormone; periodontitis estrogen receptor modulator growth hormone; **bone loss** estrogen receptor growth hormone
IT Periodontium
(periodontitis; therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor

modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

IT Bone
(resorption; therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

IT **Osteoporosis**
(therapeutic agents; therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

IT Estrogen receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

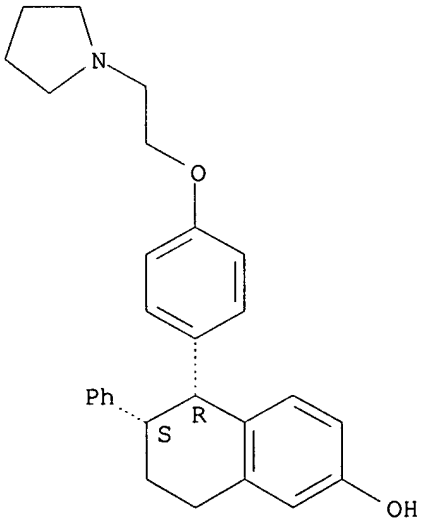
IT **180916-16-9 190791-29-8 193272-70-7**
218163-71-4
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

IT **9002-72-6**, Growth hormone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

IT **180916-16-9 190791-29-8 193272-70-7**
218163-71-4
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)

RN 180916-16-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



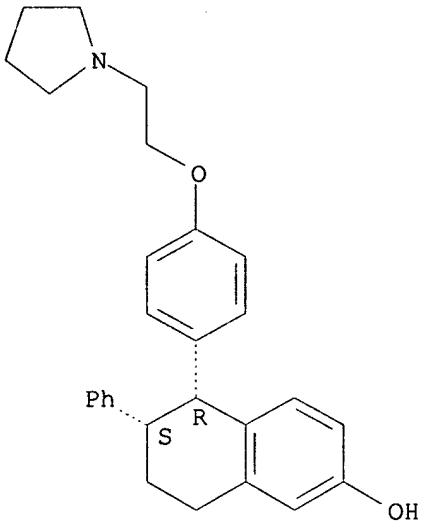
RN 190791-29-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-

pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-, (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 180916-16-9
CMF C28 H31 N O2

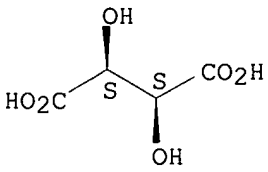
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



CM 2

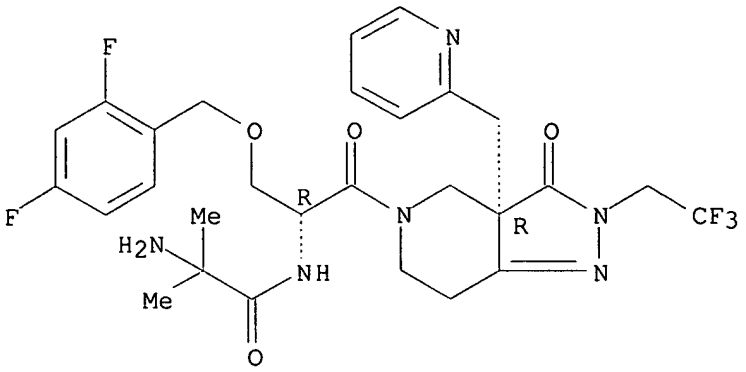
CRN 147-71-7
CMF C4 H6 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 193272-70-7 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-amino-N-[(1R)-1-[[(2,4-difluorophenyl)methoxy]methyl]-2-[(3aR)-2,3,3a,4,6,7-hexahydro-3-oxo-3a-(2-pyridinylmethyl)-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-5H-pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl]-2-oxoethyl]-2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

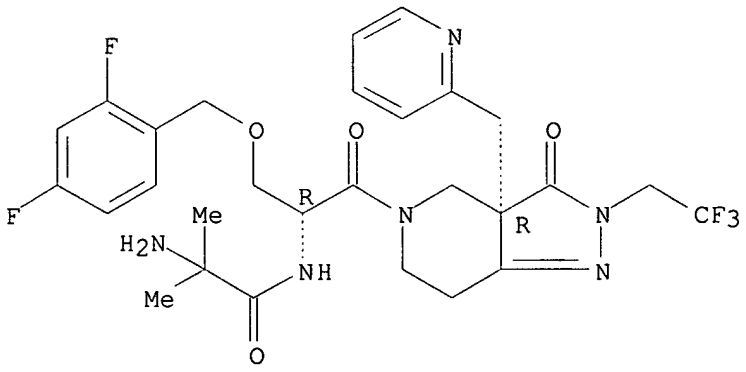


RN 218163-71-4 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-amino-N-[(1R)-1-[[(2,4-difluorophenyl)methoxy]methyl]-2-[(3aR)-2,3,3a,4,6,7-hexahydro-3-oxo-3a-(2-pyridinylmethyl)-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-5H-pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl]-2-oxoethyl]-2-methyl-, (2R,3R)-2,3-dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 193272-70-7
CMF C28 H31 F5 N6 O4

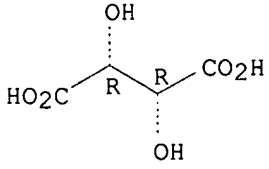
Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 87-69-4
CMF C4 H6 O6

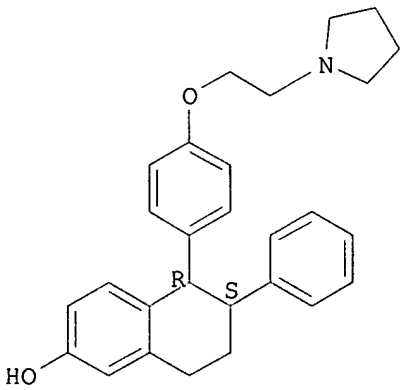
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **9002-72-6**, Growth hormone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(therapeutic combinations of estrogen receptor modulators and growth hormone secretagogues for treating musculoskeletal frailty)
RN 9002-72-6 HCAPLUS
CN Somatotropin (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:450913 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:184100
TITLE: Discovery and Preclinical Pharmacology of a Novel, Potent, Nonsteroidal Estrogen Receptor Agonist/Antagonist, CP-336156, a Diaryltetrahydronaphthalene
AUTHOR(S): Rosati, Robert L.; Jardine, Paul Da Silva; Cameron, Kimberly O.; **Thompson, David D.**; **Ke, Hua Zhu**; Toler, Steven M.; Brown, Thomas A.; Pan, Lydia C.; Ebbinghaus, Charles F.; Reinhold, Anthony R.; Elliott, Nancy C.; Newhouse, Bradley N.; Tjoa, Christina M.; Sweetnam, Paul M.; Cole, Mark J.; Arriola, Mark W.; Gauthier, Jeffrey W.; Crawford, D. Todd; Nickerson, David F.; Pirie, Christine M.; Qi, Hong; Simmons, Hollis A.; Tkalcevic, George T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Research Division, Pfizer Inc., Groton, CT, 06340, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 41(16), 2928-2931
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

AB CP-336156 (I), a nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist with excellent oral bioavailability, was prepared and is as potent and efficacious as estrogen at preventing **bone loss** and lowering total serum cholesterol in rats. In addition, estrogen-like proliferative effects on breast and uterine tissue were not observed The superior oral kinetics,

achieved by minimizing intestinal glucuronidation through the application of a structural model, translated into a breakthrough for in vivo potency.

CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 27

ST CP336156 estrogen agonist antagonist tetrahydronaphthalene

IT Estrogens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antiestrogens; preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

IT Anticholesteremic agents
Drug bioavailability
Osteoporosis
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

IT Estrogens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

IT **50-28-2**, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies **84449-90-1**
, **Raloxifene 211797-30-7**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

IT **1845-11-0**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

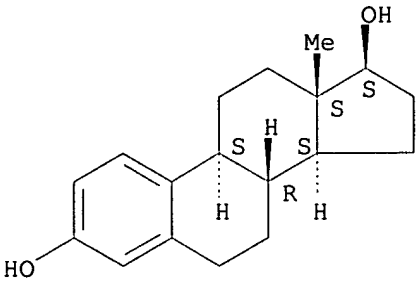
IT **4796-75-2P 180915-96-2P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

IT **76313-97-8P 180915-78-0P 180915-79-1P**
180915-93-9P 180916-16-9P, 2-Naphthalenol,
5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-,
(5R,6S)- **190791-29-8P**, CP-336156
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

IT **50-28-2**, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies **84449-90-1**
, **Raloxifene 211797-30-7**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

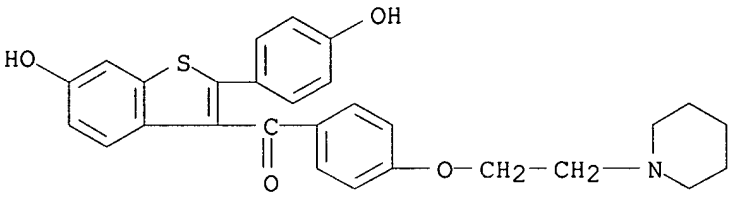
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

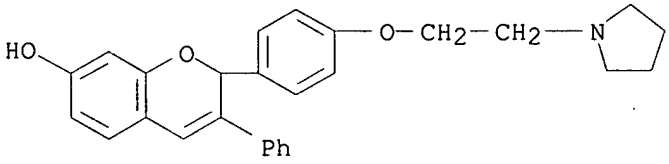


RN 84449-90-1 HCAPLUS
CN Methanone, [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien-3-yl][4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

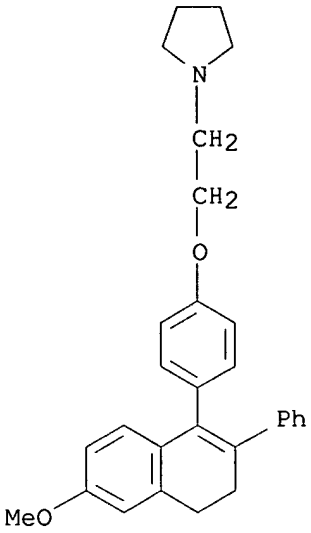
② Raloxifene



RN 211797-30-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-7-ol, 3-phenyl-2-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

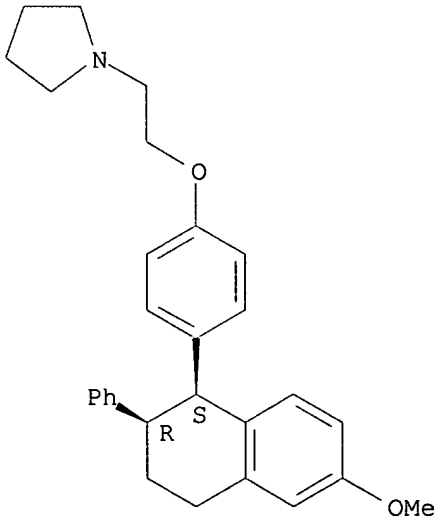


IT **1845-11-0**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)
RN 1845-11-0 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 1-[2-[4-(3,4-dihydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1-naphthalenyl)phenoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



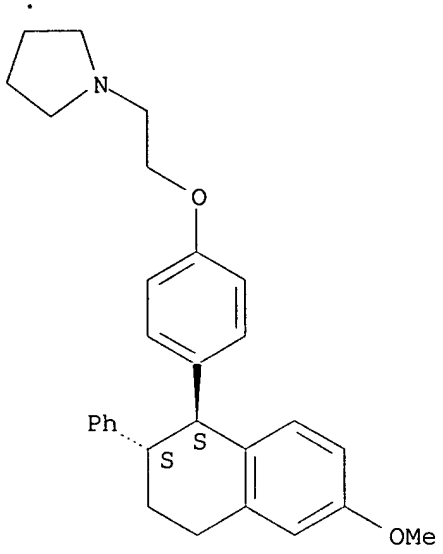
IT **4796-75-2P 180915-96-2P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)
RN 4796-75-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 1-[2-[4-[(1R,2S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1-naphthalenyl]phenoxy]ethyl]-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



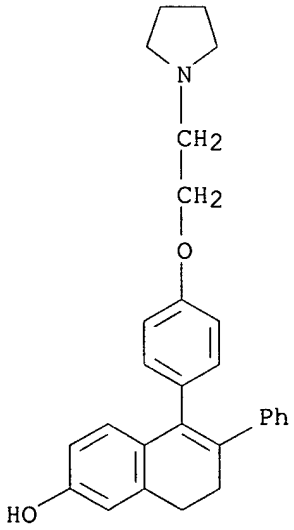
RN 180915-96-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 1-[2-[4-[(1R,2R)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1-naphthalenyl]phenoxy]ethyl]-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



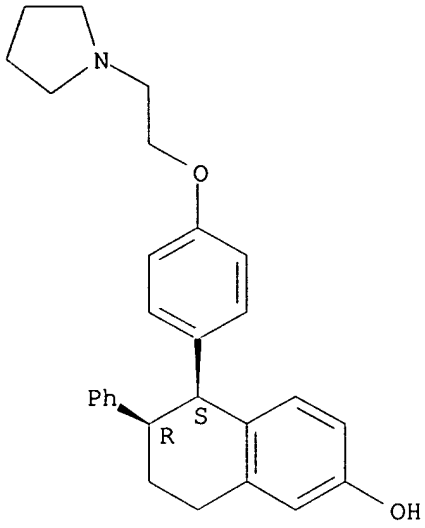
IT **76313-97-8P 180915-78-0P 180915-79-1P**
180915-93-9P 180916-16-9P, 2-Naphthalenol,
5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-,
(5R,6S)- **190791-29-8P**, CP-336156
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and preclin. pharmacol. of a potent, nonsteroidal estrogen agonist/antagonist, CP-336156)

RN 76313-97-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 7,8-dihydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



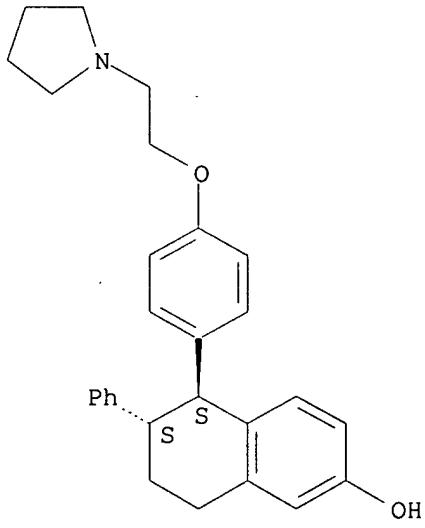
RN 180915-78-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



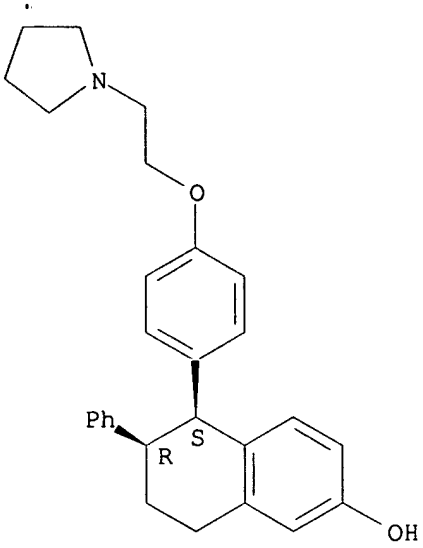
RN 180915-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



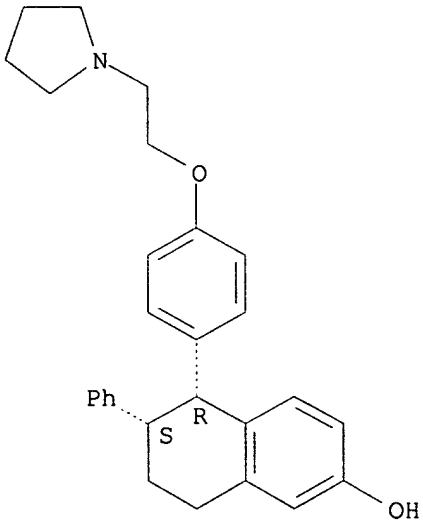
RN 180915-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5S,6R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 180916-16-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

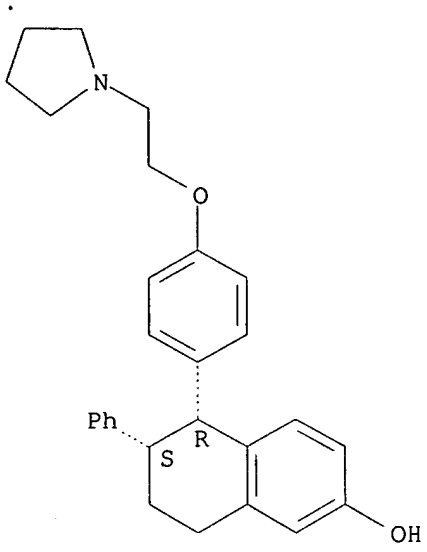


RN 190791-29-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-, (2S,3S)-2,3-dihydroxybutanedioate (1:1) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 180916-16-9
CMF C28 H31 N O2

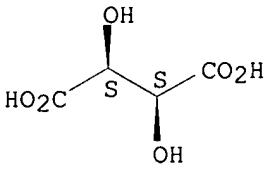
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



CM 2

CRN 147-71-7
CMF C4 H6 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:594636 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:257642
TITLE: Combination therapy for **osteoporosis** with estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists
INVENTOR(S): **Ke, Hua Zhu; Thompson, David D.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pfizer Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9731640	A1	19970904	WO 1996-IB1462	19961223

W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, HU, IL, IS, JP, KR, KZ, LK, LV, MX,

NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, US, UZ, VN
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

TW 464496	B	20011121	TW 1996-85115770		19961220
CA 2247420	AA	19970904	CA 1996-2247420		19961223
AU 9710398	A1	19970916	AU 1997-10398		19961223
AU 703285	B2	19990325			
EP 883404	A1	19981216	EP 1996-941153		19961223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LV, FI, RO					
CN 1209064	A	19990224	CN 1996-180058		19961223
JP 11504352	T2	19990420	JP 1997-530738		19961223
BR 9612533	A	19990720	BR 1996-12533		19961223
NZ 323456	A	20010330	NZ 1996-323456		19961223
TR 9801679	T2	20010621	TR 1998-9801679		19961223
EP 1236475	A2	20020904	EP 2002-10920		19961223
EP 1236475	A3	20031105			
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RU 2190395	C2	20021010	RU 1998-117620		19961223
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CN 1515254	A	20040728	CN 2003-10120233		19961223
CN 1515316	A	20040728	CN 2003-10120234		19961223
CN 1515317	A	20040728	CN 2003-10120235		19961223
CN 1515258	A	20040728	CN 2003-10120236		19961223
PL 187962	B1	20041130	PL 1996-359987		19961223
ZA 9701719	A	19980827	ZA 1997-1719		19970227
AP 975	A	20010612	AP 2000-200001962		19970227
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US 6323232	B1	20011127	US 1998-117972		19980811
NO 9803936	A	19980827	NO 1998-3936		19980827
US 2001009920	A1	20010726	US 2000-736051		20001213
AP 1179	A	20030630	AP 2002-2661		20021107
W: BW, KE, MW, UG, ZM, ZW					
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-12412P	P	19960228
			EP 1996-941153	A3	19961223
			JP 1997-530738	A3	19961223
			WO 1996-IB1462	W	19961223
			US 1998-117972	A3	19980811

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:257642

AB Pharmaceutical combination compns. are disclosed which include estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists. The compns. are useful for the treatment of bone disorders including **osteoporosis**. The effects of PGE2 and droloxifene on bone mineral content and bone mineral d. in ovariectomized rats were determined The data support the strategy of using an anabolic agent to restore bone mass, followed by an anti-resorptive agent to maintain the restored bone mass.

IC ICM A61K031-557
ICS A61K031-135; A61K031-38; A61K033-16; A61K038-29; A61K038-27; A61K038-00; A61K031-445; A61K031-557; A61K031-135; A61K031-38; A61K033-16; A61K031-135; A61K031-38; A61K038-29; A61K031-135; A61K031-38; A61K038-27; A61K031-135; A61K031-38

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 63

ST **osteoporosis** estrogen agonist antagonist prostaglandin combination; agonist antagonist estrogen prostaglandin bone disorder

IT Estrogens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antiestrogens; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT Bone, disease
Bone formation
Drug delivery systems
Osteoporosis
(estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT Estrogens
Prostaglandins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT Prostaglandins
Prostaglandins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT Bone
(resorption, inhibitors; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT Drug interactions
(synergistic; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(unit doses; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT **9002-72-6**, Growth hormone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(and growth hormone secretagogues; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

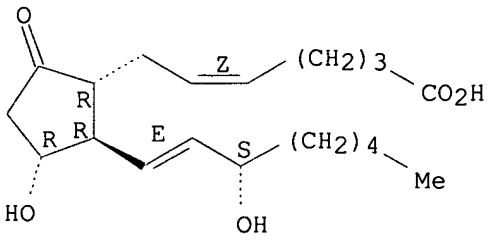
IT **363-24-6**, PGE2 **551-11-1**, PGF2α **745-65-3**,
PGE1 **7681-49-4**, Sodium **fluoride**, biological studies
9002-64-6, Parathyroid hormone **10540-29-1**, Tamoxifen
17968-82-0, PGD1 **31477-60-8**, Centchroman
41598-07-6, PGD2 **68047-06-3**, 4-Hydroxytamoxifen
82413-20-5, Droloxifene **84449-90-1**, Raloxifene
116057-75-1, Idoxifene **123123-44-4 159752-10-0**
, MK-677 **180915-78-0 180915-84-8 180915-86-0**
180916-14-7 180916-15-8 180916-16-9
193274-89-4 195962-24-4
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)

IT **9002-72-6**, Growth hormone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(and growth hormone secretagogues; estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)
RN 9002-72-6 HCAPLUS
CN Somatotropin (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

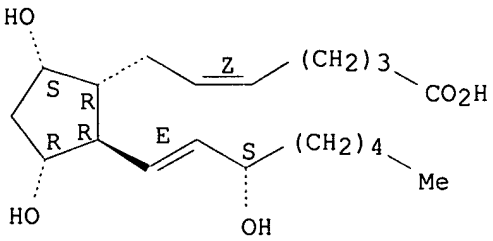
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **363-24-6**, PGE2 **551-11-1**, PGF2α **745-65-3**, PGE1 **7681-49-4**, Sodium **fluoride**, biological studies **9002-64-6**, Parathyroid hormone **10540-29-1**, Tamoxifen **17968-82-0**, PGD1 **31477-60-8**, Centchroman **41598-07-6**, PGD2 **68047-06-3**, 4-Hydroxytamoxifen **82413-20-5**, Droloxifene **84449-90-1**, Raloxifene **116057-75-1**, Idoxifene **123123-44-4 159752-10-0**, MK-677 **180915-78-0 180915-84-8 180915-86-0 180916-14-7 180916-15-8 180916-16-9 193274-89-4 195962-24-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estrogen agonists/antagonists and prostaglandins or prostaglandin agonists/antagonists as combination therapy for bone disorders including **osteoporosis**)
RN 363-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 11,15-dihydroxy-9-oxo-, (5Z,11α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



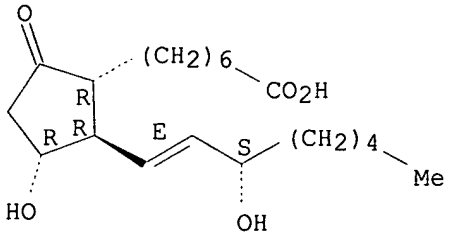
RN 551-11-1 HCAPLUS
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9,11,15-trihydroxy-, (5Z,9α,11α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

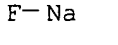


RN 745-65-3 HCAPLUS
CN Prost-13-en-1-oic acid, 11,15-dihydroxy-9-oxo-, (11α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



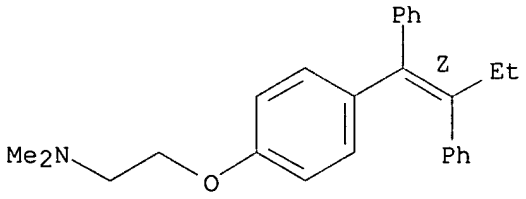
RN 7681-49-4 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium fluoride (NaF) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9002-64-6 HCAPLUS
CN Parathormone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

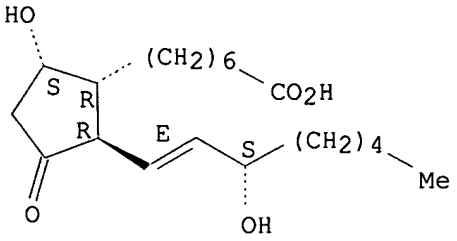
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 10540-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanamine, 2-[4-[(1Z)-1,2-diphenyl-1-butenyl]phenoxy]-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



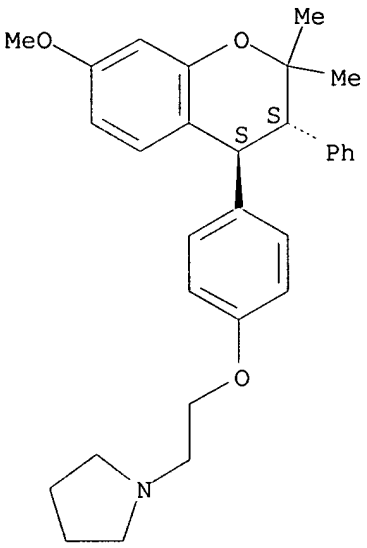
RN 17968-82-0 HCAPLUS
CN Prost-13-en-1-oic acid, 9,15-dihydroxy-11-oxo-, (9α,13E,15S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



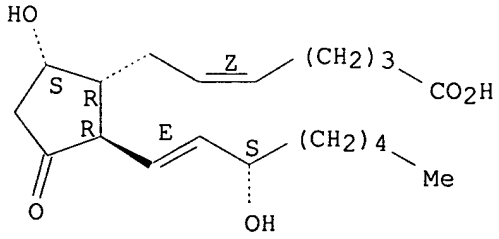
RN 31477-60-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 1-[2-[4-[(3R,4R)-3,4-dihydro-7-methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-3-phenyl-2H-1-benzopyran-4-yl]phenoxy]ethyl]-, rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 41598-07-6 HCAPLUS
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9,15-dihydroxy-11-oxo-, (5Z,9α,13E,15S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

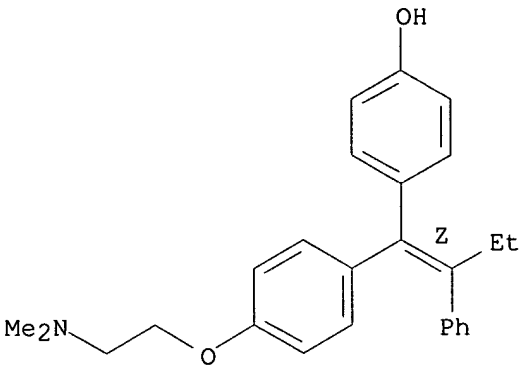
Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 68047-06-3 HCAPLUS

CN Phenol, 4-[(1Z)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

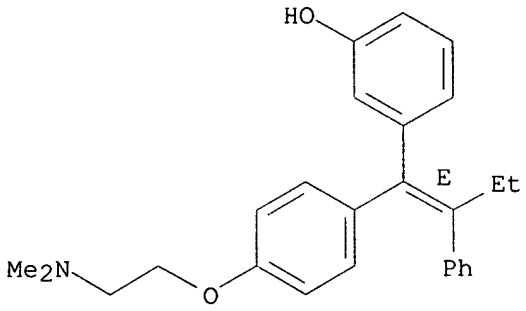


④ 4-hydroxytamoxifen

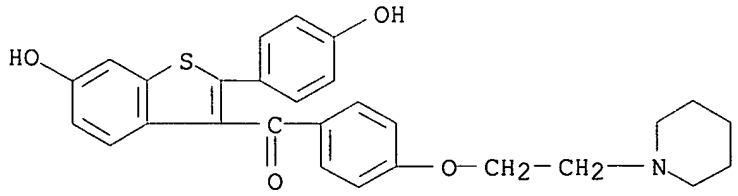
RN 82413-20-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 3-[(1E)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

① Droloxifene

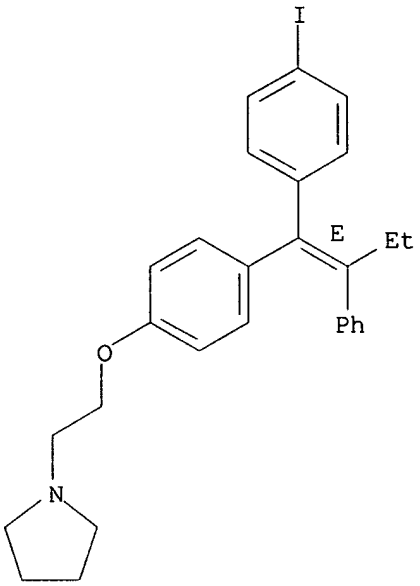


RN 84449-90-1 HCAPLUS
CN Methanone, [6-hydroxy-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzo[b]thien-3-yl][4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



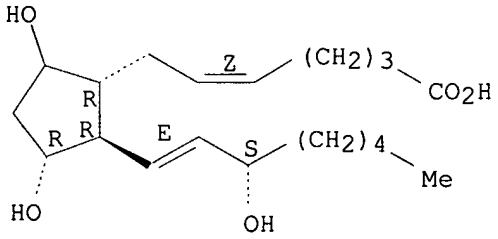
RN 116057-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 1-[2-[4-[(1E)-1-(4-iodophenyl)-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]phenoxy]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 123123-44-4 HCAPLUS
CN Prosta-5,13-dien-1-oic acid, 9,11,15-trihydroxy-, (5Z,11α,13E,15S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.

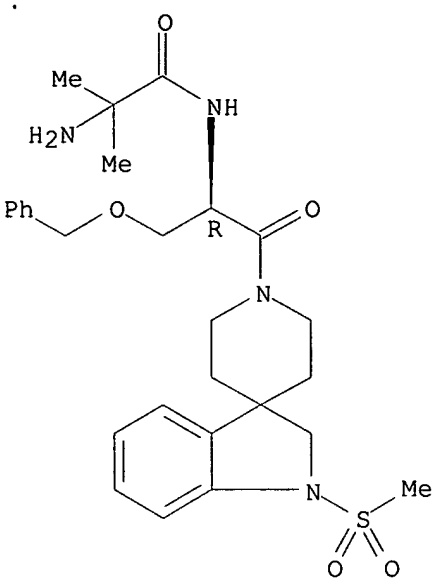


RN 159752-10-0 HCAPLUS
CN Propanamide, 2-amino-N-[(1R)-2-[1,2-dihydro-1-(methylsulfonyl)spiro[3H-indole-3,4'-piperidin]-1'-yl]-2-oxo-1-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]ethyl]-2-methyl-, monomethanesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

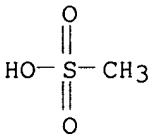
CRN 159634-47-6
CMF C27 H36 N4 O5 S

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

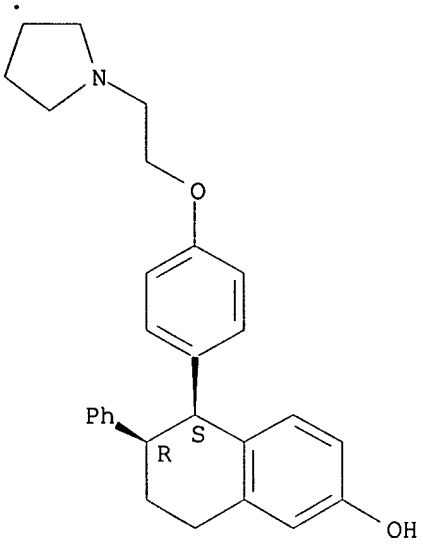
CRN 75-75-2
CMF C H4 O3 S



RN 180915-78-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

(6)

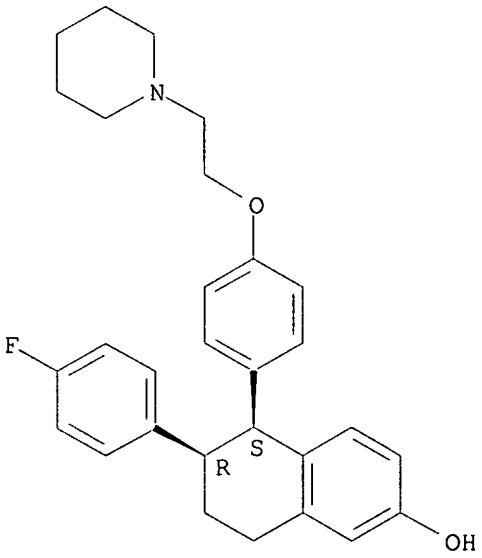
Relative stereochemistry.



RN 180915-84-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-5-[4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

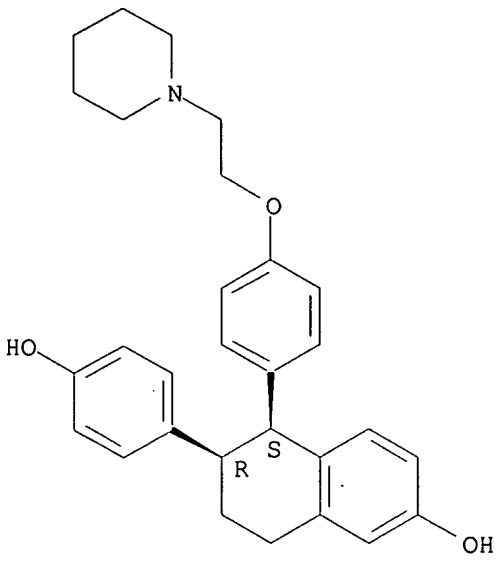
(5)



RN 180915-86-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-5-[4-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

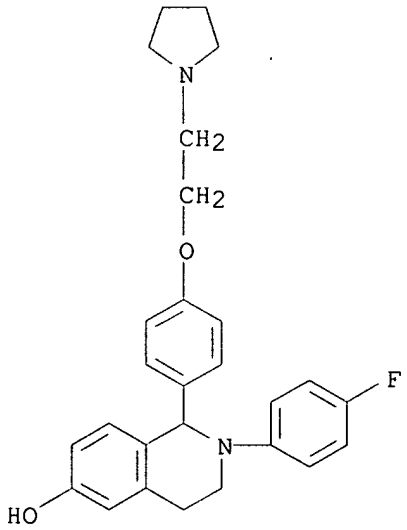
(10)



(10)

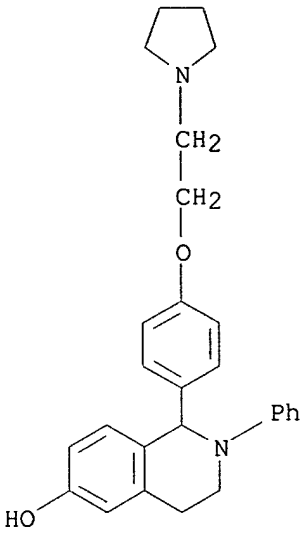
RN 180916-14-7 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Isoquinolinol, 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

(9)



RN 180916-15-8 HCAPLUS
CN 6-Isoquinolinol, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2-phenyl-1-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

(11)

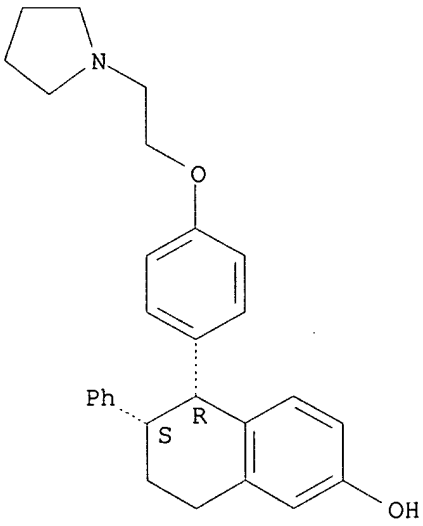


(11)

RN 180916-16-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[4-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]phenyl]-, (5R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

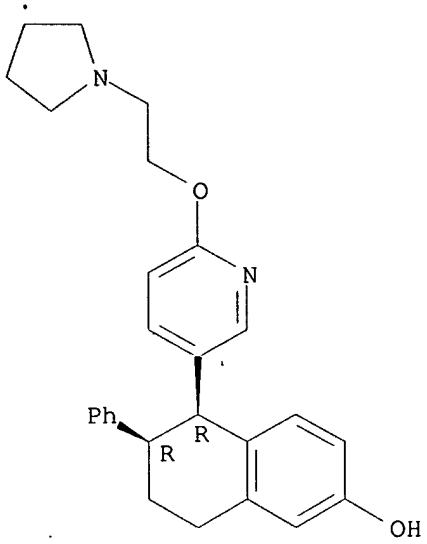
(7)



RN 193274-89-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenol, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-6-phenyl-5-[6-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]-3-pyridinyl]-, (5R,6R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

(8)

Relative stereochemistry.

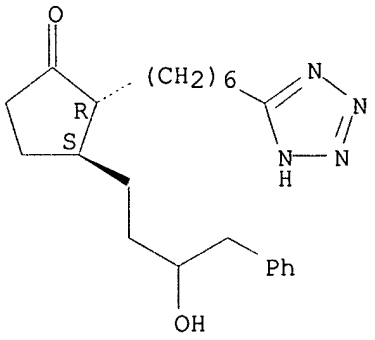


(8)

RN 195962-24-4 HCAPLUS
CN Cyclopentanone, 3-(3-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)-2-[6-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)hexyl]-, (2R,3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

(12)



L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:730370 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:160785
TITLE: **Droloxifene** prevents ovariectomy-induced **bone loss** in tibiae and femora of aged female rats: a dual-energy x-ray absorptiometric and histomorphometric study
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Hong Ka; **Ke, Hua Zhu**; Jee, Webster S. S.; Ma, Yan Fei; Pirie, Christine M.; Simmons, Hollis A.; **Thompson, David D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Radiobiology, Univ. of Utah Sch. of Medicine, Salt Lake City, UT, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Bone and Mineral Research (1995), 10(8), 1256-62
CODEN: JBMREJ; ISSN: 0884-0431
PUBLISHER: Liebert
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Our previous studies indicated that **droloxifene** (DRO), a tissue-specific estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevented **bone loss** without causing uterine hypertrophy is growing ovariectomized (OVX) rats. Using dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA) and bone histomorphometry, the current study compared the efficacy of DRO to 17β-estradiol (E2) in preventing OVX-induced **bone loss** in tibiae and femora of 19-mo-old rats to determine whether DRO had similar skeletal effects as E2 in aged female rats. Sprague-Dawley female rats were OVX or sham-operated (sham) at 19 mo of age. The sham-operated rats were treated with vehicle (oral), while the OVX rats were treated with vehicle (oral), E2 at 30 μg/kg/day (s.c.), or DRO at 2.5, 5, or 10 mg/kg/day (oral) for 8 wk. Bone mineral d. (BMD) of whole femora (WF), distal femoral metaphyses (DFM), femoral shafts (FS), and proximal femora (PF) was determined using DXA. Static and dynamic cancelous bone histomorphometric analyses were performed in double-labeled undecalcified longitudinal sections from proximal tibial metaphyses. Ovariectomy for 8 wk significantly reduced the BMD of WF, DFM, FS, and PF (from -6 to -15%). Treatment with E2 completely prevented the decreases in BMD of WF and DFM and had no significant effects in BMD of FS and PF in aged OVX rats. The decrease in BMD of DFM induced by OVX was prevented by treatment with DRO at all dose levels. In addition, DRO at 10 mg/kg/day prevented OVX-induced decreases in BMD of WF, FS, and PF. Furthermore, proximal tibial cancellous bone histomorphometric results showed that OVX significantly decreased the trabecular bone volume by 34% and increased the activation frequency by 104% while it nonsignificantly increased other indexes including percent eroded perimeter, mineral apposition rate, and bone formation rate per bone volume compared with sham-operated controls. Treatment with E2 or DRO at all dose levels completely prevented the OVX-induced decreases in trabecular bone volume and increases in bone turnover, indicating that DRO is an estrogen agonist in bone in aged OVX rats. Together with the previous findings that DRO inhibited body weight gain, reduced total serum cholesterol, and had no effect on uterine weight, we conclude that DRO is as efficacious as E2 in preventing OVX-induced **bone loss** and inhibiting bone turnover but without estrogenic uterine effects in aged OVX rats. These data suggest that DRO may be superior to E2 for the treatment of postmenopausal and senile **osteoporosis.**

CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2

ST **droloxifene** bone ovariectomy **osteoporosis**

IT Bone
Osteoporosis
Ovariectomy
(**droloxifene** prevention of ovariectomy-induced **bone loss** in relation to **osteoporosis** treatment)

IT **82413-20-5, Droloxifene**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**droloxifene** prevention of ovariectomy-induced **bone loss** in relation to **osteoporosis** treatment)

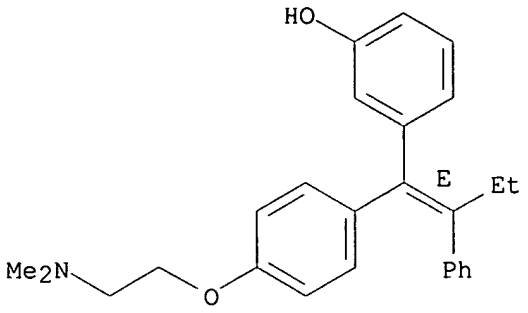
IT **82413-20-5, Droloxifene**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**droloxifene** prevention of ovariectomy-induced **bone loss** in relation to **osteoporosis** treatment)

RN 82413-20-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phenol, 3-[(1E)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]-

(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:575349 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:306275
TITLE: **Droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats
AUTHOR(S): **Ke, Hua Zhu**; Simmons, Hollis A.; Pirie, Christine M.; Crawford, D. Todd; **Thompson, David D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Cardiovascular Metabolic Siseases, Central Res. Div., Groton, CT, 06340, USA
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(6), 2435-41
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of **droloxifene** (DRO), a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, on bone turnover, bone mass, total serum cholesterol, and uterine weight in rats made estrogen deficient by ovariectomy. Sprague-Dawley female rats were ovariectomized (OVX) or sham operated (sham) at 5 mo of age and treated with 17β-estradiol (E2) at 30 μg/kg, s.c., daily or with DRO at 5, 10, or 20 mg/kg·day, orally, for 4 wk. At the time of death, body weight gain, uterine weight, and total serum cholesterol were measured. Bone area, bone mineral content (BMC), and bone mineral d. (BMD) of whole femora, distal femoral metaphases, femoral shaft, and proximal femora were determined ex vivo using dual energy x-ray absorptiometry. Static and dynamic cancellous bone histomorphometric anal. of proximal tibial metaphyses was performed in double **fluorescent** labeled, undecalcified, 4- and 10-μm longitudinal sections. Body weight gain in E2-treated OVX rats was significantly reduced compared to that in OVX controls, but was not different from that in sham controls. Body weight gain in DRO-treated OVX rats was decreased significantly compared to that in both sham and OVX controls. In OVX rats, uterine weight was completely preserved by treatment with E2. Uterine weight in DRO-treated OVX rats was slightly, but significantly, increased from the vehicle-treated control value, and was significantly lower than that in sham controls and E2-treated OVX rats. Treatment with s.c. injection of E2 in OVX rats had no effect on total serum cholesterol, whereas OVX rats orally treated with DRO at 5-20 mg/kg·day decreased total serum cholesterol by 33-46% compared to levels in sham and OVX controls. Compared to sham controls, OVX decreased BMC and BMD of distal femoral metaphyses, increased BMD of the femoral

shaft, and had no effect on BMC and BMD of whole femora and proximal femora. Treatment with either E2 or DRO prevented these changes induced by OVX. Proximal tibial metaphyseal trabecular bone volume and trabecular number were increased, and trabecular separation, percent osteoclast perimeter, osteoclast number, percent mineralizing perimeter, mineral apposition rate, bone formation rate, and bone turnover rate were decreased in 5, 10, or 20 mg/kg·day DRO-treated OVX rats compared to OVX controls. These cancellous bone histomorphometric indexes in DRO-treated OVX rats did not differ from those in E2-treated OVX rats or sham controls, suggesting that DRO completely prevented the increases in bone turnover and the decrease in bone mass induced by OVX in rats. The results demonstrate that DRO prevented increased bone turnover and **bone loss**, reduced total serum cholesterol, and caused minimal uterine hypertrophy in 5-mo-old OVX rats. These data suggest that DRO is an estrogen agonist on bone and may be an effective alternative to estrogen for the prevention of postmenopausal **osteoporosis**.

CC 1-10 (Pharmacology)

ST **droloxifene** bone metab

IT Body weight
Bone
Uterus
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)

IT **Osteoporosis**
(postmenopausal, **droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)

IT **50-28-2**, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)

IT **82413-20-5**, **Droloxifene**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)

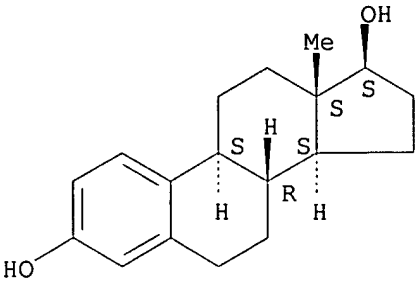
IT **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)

IT **50-28-2**, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)

RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS

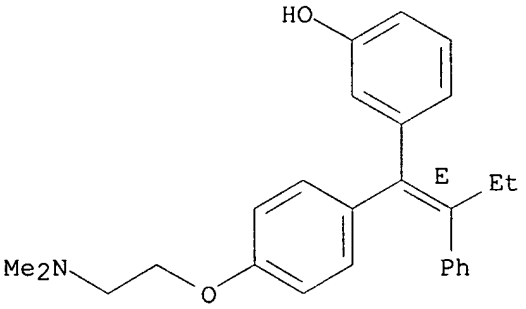
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



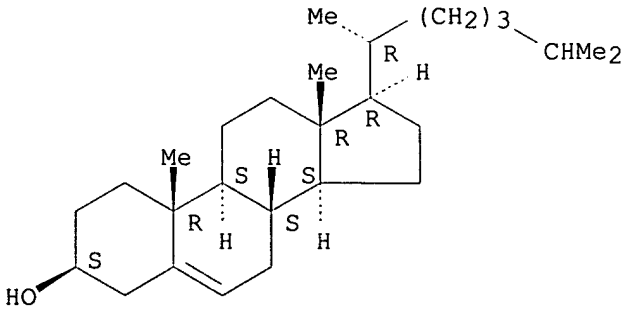
IT **82413-20-5, Droloxifene**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)
RN 82413-20-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phenol, 3-[(1E)-1-[4-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-2-phenyl-1-butenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(**droloxifene**, a new estrogen antagonist/agonist, prevents **bone loss** in ovariectomized rats)
RN 57-88-5 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



```
=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:17:03 ON 14 OCT 2005)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:17:14 ON 14 OCT 2005
                E KE HUA ZHU/AU
L1           38 SEA ABB=ON  ("KE HUA Z"/AU OR "KE HUA ZHU"/AU)
                E THOMPSON DAVID D/AU
L2           97 SEA ABB=ON  ("THOMPSON DAVID D"/AU OR "THOMPSON DAVID DUANE"/AU
                )
L3           20 SEA ABB=ON  L1 AND L2
L4           17 SEA ABB=ON  L3 AND ?OSTEOPOR?
L5            0 SEA ABB=ON  L4 AND ?PAGET?
L6           12 SEA ABB=ON  L4 AND ?BONE?(W)?LOSS?
L7            3 SEA ABB=ON  L6 AND (DROLOXIFENE OR RALOXIFENE OR TAMOXIFEN)
L8              ANALYZE L7 1-3 CT :       8 TERMS
                SELECT RN L7 1-3

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:22:17 ON 14 OCT 2005
L9           14 SEA ABB=ON  (50-28-2/BI OR 82413-20-5/BI OR 180915-78-0/BI OR
                180915-79-1/BI OR 180915-93-9/BI OR 180915-96-2/BI OR 180916-16
                -9/BI OR 1845-11-0/BI OR 190791-29-8/BI OR 211797-30-7/BI OR
                4796-75-2/BI OR 57-88-5/BI OR 76313-97-8/BI OR 84449-90-1/BI)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:22:25 ON 14 OCT 2005
L10           3 SEA ABB=ON  L7 AND L9
                D IBIB ABS IND HITSTR L10 1-3
L11          17 SEA ABB=ON  L4 OR L6
                DELETE SELECT
                SELECT RN L11 1-17
L12           3 SEA ABB=ON  L11 AND ?FLUOR?
L13           5 SEA ABB=ON  L10 OR L12
                DELETE SELECT
                SELECT RN L13 1-5

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:30:02 ON 14 OCT 2005
L14          36 SEA ABB=ON  (180916-16-9/BI OR 82413-20-5/BI OR 180915-78-0/BI
                OR 190791-29-8/BI OR 50-28-2/BI OR 84449-90-1/BI OR 9002-72-6/B
                I OR 10540-29-1/BI OR 116057-75-1/BI OR 123123-44-4/BI OR
                159752-10-0/BI OR 17968-82-0/BI OR 180915-79-1/BI OR 180915-84-
                8/BI OR 180915-86-0/BI OR 180915-93-9/BI OR 180915-96-2/BI OR
                180916-14-7/BI OR 180916-15-8/BI OR 1845-11-0/BI OR 193272-70-7
                /BI OR 193274-89-4/BI OR 195962-24-4/BI OR 211797-30-7/BI OR
                218163-71-4/BI OR 31477-60-8/BI OR 363-24-6/BI OR 41598-07-6/BI
                 OR 4796-75-2/BI OR 551-11-1/BI OR 57-88-5/BI OR 68047-06-3/BI
                OR 745-65-3/BI OR 76313-97-8/BI OR 7681-49-4/BI OR 9002-64-6/BI
                )

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:30:11 ON 14 OCT 2005
L15           5 SEA ABB=ON  L13 AND L14

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:32:49 ON 14 OCT 2005
L16           3 SEA ABB=ON  (DROLOXIFENE OR RALOXIFENE OR TAMOXIFEN OR
                4-HYDROXY-TAMOXIFEN)/CN
                E TAMOXIFEN, 4-HYDROXY/CN
                E TAMOXIFEN/CN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:07:47 ON 14 OCT 2005
L17         676 SEA ABB=ON  C26H29NO2/MF
L18         312 SEA ABB=ON  L17 AND NRS=3 AND NR=3 AND 46.150.18/RID
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L19             STRUCTURE
L20          19 SEA SSS SAM L19
L21             STRUCTURE
L22           8 SEA SSS SAM L21
                E 4-HYDROXY TAMOXIFEN/CN
                E 4-HYDROXY-TAMOXIFEN/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:15:50 ON 14 OCT 2005
L23         198 SEA ABB=ON  4-HYDROXY TAMOXIFEN
L24          14 SEA ABB=ON  L23 AND ?BONE?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:17:03 ON 14 OCT 2005
L25           1 SEA ABB=ON  68047-06-3/RN
L26           4 SEA ABB=ON  (82413-20-5 OR 84449-90-1 OR 10540-29-1 OR
                68047-06-3)/RN
L27           7 SEA ABB=ON  (180915-84-8 OR 180915-78-0 OR 180916-16-9 OR
                193274-89-4 OR 180916-14-7 OR 180915-86-0 OR 180916-15-8)/RN
L28          11 SEA ABB=ON  L26 OR L27
L29           4 SEA ABB=ON  (PGD1 OR PGD2 OR PGE2 OR PGE1 OR PGF2 OR PGF2A)/CN
                E PGF/CN
L30           1 SEA ABB=ON  PGF2A/CN
L31           5 SEA ABB=ON  L29 OR L30
L32           6 SEA ABB=ON  L31 OR 195962-24-4/RN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:54:44 ON 14 OCT 2005
L33       10983 SEA ABB=ON  L28 OR ?DROLOXIFENE? OR ?RALOXIFENE? OR ?TAMOXIFEN?
L34          73 SEA ABB=ON  L33 AND (L32 OR PGD1 OR PGD2 OR PGE2 OR PGE1 OR
                PGF2 OR PGF2A OR PGF2A)
L35           6 SEA ABB=ON  L34 AND (?BONE?(W)(?LOSS? OR ?LOSE? OR ?RESORP) OR
                ?OSTEOPOROS? OR ?PAGET?)
L36           0 SEA ABB=ON  L35 AND (PRD<19960228 OR PD<19960228)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CANCERLIT, EMBASE, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT
     12:58:15 ON 14 OCT 2005
L37          21 SEA ABB=ON  L35
L38          16 DUP REMOV L37 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:59:12 ON 14 OCT 2005
L39           1 SEA ABB=ON  L35 AND (PRD<19960228 OR PD<19960228)

     FILE HOME

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Oct 2005  VOL 143 ISS 17
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Oct 2005  (20051013/ED)

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.
```

most compounds were identified from search; Inventor searches all markings in that search

This one didn't show up in Registry

(5a) ⇒ (16a) = (20a)

0 cit's before your specified date

16 cit's from above dbs

1 cit from USPatFull

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE REGISTRY
Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 12 OCT 2005 HIGHEST RN 865114-63-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 12 OCT 2005 HIGHEST RN 865114-63-2

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

****
* *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
* *
****

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 OCT 2005 (20051013/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 October 2005 (20051012/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE CANCERLIT
FILE COVERS 1963 TO 15 Nov 2002 (20021115/ED)

On July 28, 2002, CANCERLIT was reloaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

CANCERLIT thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2002 vocabulary. Enter HELP THESAURUS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 OCT 2005 <20051004/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO MAY 26, 2005

<<< GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE >>>

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 12 OCT 2005 (20051012/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6954941
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005229280
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Aug 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Aug 2005

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<
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>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<
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>>> /PK, etc. <<<

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